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Plan for Revival of Geneva Talks Is Offered to the U.N. by U.S.

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UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., June 1—The United States offered a four-point disarmament proposal today that aims at a resumption of negotiations "as soon as possible" at the Geneva disarmament conference.

The resolution proposed to the U.N. Disarmament Commission calls for negotiations "as a matter of priority" on a comprehensive treaty prohibiting all nuclear weapons tests. The 1963 treaty banned tests in the atmosphere, space or under water but did not include underground experiments.

Other points were these:

¶The drafting of an international agreement to prevent the further spread of nuclear weapons.

¶An agreement to halt production of fissionable material for weapons and the transfer "sizable" quantities of such material to peaceful uses.

¶Exploration of a freeze on the number of strategic delivery vehicles, such as planes and missiles, capable of carrying nuclear weapons.

All the points have been urged repeatedly by the United States and were put in a resolution now to counter two recent Soviet proposals, also often repeated. These urged the dismantling of foreign military bases and would call also for a world parley, including Communist China, to approve a ban-the-bomb agreement.

Opposing both Soviet drafts, William C. Foster of the United States declared today that the removal of overseas bases was obviously an attempt to tip the

power balance in Moscow's favor and would have "destabilizing effect." He saw the proposed ban on nuclear arms as "a totally inadequate statement of good intentions" that created false illusions but no genuine security.

Still another disarmament resolution is being drafted by Brazil, India, Nigeria and others of the Geneva conference group. It also urges a speedy renewal of the Geneva talks and covers many of the points made during the debate in favor of an agreement to restrict the spread of nuclear arms.

In support of the United States resolution, Mr. Foster argued that if agreement was not forthcoming on all points, it might be possible to make some progress on some. He declared that the four suggestions would contribute to the campaign against the spread of nuclear weapons—a campaign with which wide agreement was expressed in the commission's four-week-long debate.

Although the United States, Britain and other states have been pressing for a speedy reopening of the Geneva talks, the Soviet Union has not agreed so far. The Russians have been telling other delegations that they would go back to Geneva only if satisfied that the talks would follow the policy lines they favor.

Nikolai T. Fedorenko, the Soviet delegate, complained in the commission debate that the United States was out to perpetuate its military bases and said American politicians were haunted by the specter of Communism.